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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/787,683	03/21/2001	John J. Daniels	JJD-032201	7574
75	90 04/04/2006		EXAMINER	
John J Daniels			LAYE, JADE O	
511 Foot Hills F	Road			
Higganum, CT 06441			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2623	

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	_
Office Action Commence	09/787,683	DANIELS, JOHN J.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	_
	Jade O. Laye	2623	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin 17 rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from 18 cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 Fe	ebruary 2006		
· <u> </u>	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	•	secution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice under E	•		
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	•		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		Examiner	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	- · ·		
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		,	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the priorical strength 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive i (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) M Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO-413)	
2) Notice of References Cited (P10-692) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT0-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail D	ate	
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	Patent Application (PTO-152)	

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

I. Applicant's amendment, dated 2/1/06, has been entered and made of record.

Accordingly, the objection applied in the previous Non-Final Action has been withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

II. Applicant's arguments filed 2/1/06 have been fully considered but are unpersuasive. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**.

Applicant argues, "every reference cited by the examiner has an effective filing date that is subsequent to the priority date of the claimed invention." (Response, Pg. 8). However, Applicant is mistaken and appears to have overlooked a very fundamental aspect of patent practice – "priority."

Each and every reference cited by the Examiner does, in fact, have an effective filing date which predates Applicant's September 1998 priority date. *Ellis* has priority back to July and August of 1998 (note: priority document is attached), each *Allport* reference has priority back to December of 1997, and *Elkind* has priority back to April of 1996. In the interest of full disclosure, it should also be noted the Examiner considers the cited portions of Ellis used in the previous rejection to be supported in Ellis's broad, albeit brief, priority document. Accordingly, Applicant's arguments are unpersuasive and, therefore, the Examiner maintains the position of the Non-Final Action dated 1/25/06.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found

in a prior Office action.

III. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ellis et al. (US

Pat. Pub. No. 2005/0028208).

As to Claim 1, Ellis discloses a wireless display terminal for use with a multimedia

network comprising a television distribution facility (i.e., transceiver node), both of which

facilitate the bi-directional transmission of control, display, and audio/visual data. Moreover, the

display terminal comprises a housing member and is capable of sending various control signals

(i.e., request programs, alter features, etc.) to the distribution facility and vice versa. (Abstract,

Pars. [0014-0017, 0068, 0077, 0092-0094, 0135, & 0170; Figs. 1-2d). Accordingly, Ellis et al

anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 1.

The limitations of Claim 8 are encompassed within those of Claim 1. Thus, it is analyzed

and rejected as previously discussed.

As to Claim 2, Ellis further discloses the system can transmit graphical data. (Par.

[0115]). Accordingly, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 2.

As to Claim 3, Ellis further teaches the wireless terminal device (i.e., remote terminal

device) can be touch-sensitive. (Par. 0092]). Accordingly, Ellis et al anticipate each and every

limitation of Claim 3.

As to Claim 4, *Ellis* further discloses the wireless terminal device can comprise a trackball, pressure sensitive keyboard, etc. (Par. [0092]). Accordingly, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 4.

As to Claim 5, *Ellis* further teaches the wireless terminal comprises a transceiver along with infrared or RF capabilities. (Pars. [0093 & 0094]). Accordingly, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 5.

As to Claim 6, *Ellis* further teaches the wireless distribution facility (i.e., node) can be hardwired to the program guide distribution equipment. (Par. [0068]). Furthermore, it is clear from the citations used under Claim 1, the distribution facility comprises a computer for communicating various control, display, and audiovisual data to the remote terminal. Accordingly, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 6.

As to Claim 7, *Ellis* further teaches the distribution facility transmits audio and video signals to the communications device 27 (i.e., terminal side wireless transceiver). (citations of Claim 1). Accordingly, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 7.

Claim 9 corresponds to Claim 7. Thus, it is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

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IV. Claims 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Ellis et al* in view of *Allport*. (US Pat. No. 6,104,334).

Claim 10 recites the system of Claim 1, further comprising device remote control signal generating means for generating remote control signals effective for controlling appliances receptive of such controls. As discussed above, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 1, but fail to disclose those of Claim 10. However, within the same field of endeavor, *Allport* discloses a similar system which comprises a remote terminal capable of controlling various appliances. (Abstract; Col. 4, Ln. 28-39). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of Applicant's invention to combine the systems of *Ellis* and *Allport* to provide a remotely accessible multimedia system which allows for practical household use also.

V. Claims 11-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Ellis et al* in view of *Allport*. (US Pat. No. 6,567,984).

Claim 11 recites limitations which are too numerous to recite herein. However, each limitation will be addressed in turn. All limitations of Claim 11 are encompassed and/or are paralleled in Claim 1. However, Claim 11 adds limitations directed toward receiving a first and second wireless data signal, while said second data signal is received simultaneously with the first data signal, thereby producing a picture-in-picture display.

As addressed above, *Ellis et al* anticipate each and every limitation of Claim 1, but fail to disclose the use of a picture-in-picture display. However, within the same field of endeavor, *Allport* discloses a similar system which utilizes a picture-in-picture display (i.e., simultaneously

displaying a first and second wireless data signal). (Col. 2, Ln. 67-Col. 3, Ln. 15). Although Allport may be interpreted as not disclosing two "receiving means," such a system would be an obvious variant of the disclosed system. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of Applicant's invention to combine the systems of Ellis and Allport in order to provide a hand-held viewing unit which allows for the viewing of multiple channels simultaneously.

Claims 12, 13, 14, and 15 correspond to Claims 3, 6, 7, and 10, respectively. Thus, each is analyzed and rejected as discussed therein.

The limitations of Claim 16 mirror those of Claim 11. However, Claim 16 also recites the use of digital data being displayed in a first portion of the display screen and analog data being displayed in the second portion. As discussed above, the combined systems of Ellis and Allport render obvious all limitations of Claim 11, and Ellis further teaches the use of both digital and analog data. (Par. [0069]). Accordingly, the combined systems of Ellis and Allport disclose all limitations of Claim 16.

The limitations of Claim 17 are encompassed within those of Claim 1. Thus, it is analyzed and rejected as discussed therein.

As to Claim 18, *Ellis* further teaches the system can simultaneously display programming data (which could be analog or digital) and associated Internet data. (Par. [0067]). Accordingly, the combined systems of *Ellis* and *Allport* disclose all limitations of Claim 18.

As to Claim 19, Ellis further discloses that the hand-held device has local storage. (Par. [0092]). Accordingly, the combined systems of Ellis and Allport disclose all limitations of Claim 19.

VI. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Ellis et al* in view of *Allport* as applied to Claim 16 above, and further in view of *Elkind*. (US Pat. No. 6,119,258).

Claim 20 recite the display device of Claim 16, further comprising limitations too numerous to recite herein. However, each limitation will be addressed in turn. As discussed above, the combined systems of *Ellis* and *Allport* render obvious all limitations of Claim 16, but fails to disclose those of Claim 20. However, within the same field of endeavor, *Elkind* teaches a video error/distortion checker to catch error in video signals. (Col. 1, Ln. 56-59). Although *Elkind* teaches a detecting means for detecting poor video signal quality, *Elkind* does not expressly teach a retrieving means as recited in Claim 20. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that, at the time of Applicant's invention, both the concept and advantage of buffering a video signal to replace corrupted frames with good frames was well known in this art. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the combined systems of *Ellis*, *Allport*, and *Elkind*, thereby providing more reliable picture quality.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

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MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jade O. Laye whose telephone number is (571) 272-7303. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon. 7:30am-4, Tues. 7:30-2, W-Fri. 7:30-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Examiner: Jade O. Laye

Initials:

March 30, 2006.

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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